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### A New Constitutional Amendment Proposed.

To be embodied in the customary joint resolution of Congress, and when adopted by Congress to be submitted to the States for ratification.

"In addition to the powers and duties described in Section 2 of Article II, the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of affairs in foreign territory adjacent to the United States or elsewhere situated, and recommend to the consideration of the Congress such measures as he may judge necessary and expedient for the amelioration of political, legal, economic or social or moral conditions therein, or for the general welfare of mankind; and during the recess of the Congress or in the event of the failure of enabling action by the Congress, he shall have power to employ the Army and Navy of the United States, and any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enforce his judgments concerning the domestic affairs of such foreign country and his plans for the general welfare of mankind."

This amendment will simplify matters exceedingly. The framers of the Constitution provided no such powers for the Executive, but it must be remembered that they never contemplated the possibility of the extended jurisdiction. Ours, however, is a Government framed to expand with the new needs of the times.

But until the Constitution is thus amended, go slow, go slow!

### Home Again!

Colonel Roosevelt is almost home. He flees so far as he can the loud and long welcome that New York would give him if he didn't insist on being intercepted in transit and shipped to Oyster Bay.

The honors that have streamed upon him in South America are no mere official ceremony and no pompous superfluous addition to his multifarious distinctions. He has deserved the fresh laurels by his keen interest in South American progress, and his perception of the relation of the growth of strong, self-sufficing South American States to the Monroe Doctrine; of the new guarantee thus afforded against foreign territorial aggression on this continent and the helpful potencies of the friendly offices of such States for peace in the Latin American countries. Whatever the fate of the present mediation of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, it is a cheering omen for the future. Mr. Roosevelt returns at the very moment when public and international attention is fixed upon the beginnings of what may be a fruitful and far-reaching plan.

In home politics the return of the Colonel is the beginning of joy and trouble. Various Progressive and other clairvoyants are reading his mind and proclaiming the result. The Colonel wants, the Colonel never would take, the Republican nomination for President in 1916.

The Colonel's mind is never fully known to his friends. He is subtler than the old serpent. But the Republicans and everybody else will be prudent if they watch their nominations carefully. Even then, the Colonel, an unwearied collector, may snap up a few to keep them from wrong hands.

### If.

Read and ponder these penetrating and affecting suppositions and regrets in the Hon. JOSEPH DANIELS'S Raleigh oracle, the *News and Observer*:

"Yes, if HUERTA had let liquor alone and thus given his natural abilities more opportunity for development along wholesome lines, he would certainly have made a more satisfactory official, or more likely and better still, he never would have usurped the control of Mexico."

bral capacity, locks up the cells. In the game with Mr. Wilson and Mr. BRYAN how often has the old tripper Don been beaten or tied? As a matter of sporting fact wouldn't a monstrous handicap have to be laid on him? If, wet, Don VICTORIANO has been so clear headed, keen, ironical and usually successful against his opponents, what would he have done had he been dry, brainized, Josephized?

"There to consider too curiously to consider so. Would hogheads of brandy and Madeira have turned WILLIAM of Chautauqua into DANIEL of Marshfield?"

### Bryan as a Historian and Guardian of Democratic Doctrine.

In the carefully considered statement on the Panama tolls dispute made by Secretary of State BRYAN in the *Commoner*, and published generally on April 13, Secretary BRYAN created the impression that the plank in the Baltimore platform on this subject had been adopted without due consideration and in ignorance of the facts. As an active member of the convention's committee on resolutions the Secretary should have known the details of the affair, and his allegation, if accepted at its face value, was in fact a confession of incompetency.

Secretary BRYAN contended in the *Commoner* that "it [the plank] carefully conceals the means by which it is to be carried out"; and that "if the same care had been used in the drawing of this plank that was used in the drawing of the plank on the merchant marine" its form would have been much modified; and he declared that:

"The convention's attention was not even brought to the fact that a majority of the Democrats in the House had voted against the free tolls measure, and that it had in fact been passed by a combination of a minority of the Democrats and a majority of the Republicans."

"The platform plank which is now being worshipped as if it were the only plank in the platform was in reality a rebuke to the Democrats in Congress when the convention had reason to suppose that it was endorsing the action of a majority of the Democrats when it endorsed the action of Congress."

"It was more than that; it was in fact, though not upon its face, an endorsement of the doctrine of subsidy, which the party had taken pains to denounce in the same platform."

That Secretary BRYAN undertook a difficult task when he attempted to show that the convention had been misled in this matter is obvious. When he wrote that the implications of the plank were "concealed" from the delegates and that it was "an endorsement of the doctrine of subsidy," he was condemning himself as an unfaithful or incompetent leader. Secretary BRYAN cannot under any circumstances have been altogether comfortable as he composed this justification of President WILSON's repudiation of the tolls plank; if Senator WALSH's history of the plank is correct, his discomfort must have amounted to serious embarrassment.

Senator WALSH was the secretary of the committee on resolutions. In the Senate on Saturday he described the organization of that committee and the appointment of a sub-committee of eleven to make a draft of the platform. The eleven selected for membership in this committee were:

JAMES P. CLARKE, Arkansas; JOHN W. KERN, Indiana; ISADOR RAYNER, Maryland; JAMES K. VARDAMAN, Mississippi; D. J. WALSH, Massachusetts; W. J. BRYAN, Nebraska; J. A. O'GORMAN, New York; ATLEE POHRENS, Ohio; BENJAMIN R. TULLMAN, South Carolina; CHARLES A. CULBERSON, Texas; and THOMAS MARTIN, Virginia.

These eleven discussed matters generally, according to Senator WALSH, and eventually to Mr. BRYAN and Senator O'GORMAN was entrusted the task of drafting with appropriate language the declarations on which there was general agreement, they to have the assistance of such committeemen as they might designate. If Senator WALSH's memory is to be relied on, they pitched on Senator POHRENS and himself. Of the tolls plank Senator WALSH said:

"The plank referring to canal tolls was, as my memory serves me, tendered by the Senator from New York, and was adopted by the sub-committee of eleven before the smaller committee assumed the task imposed upon it."

"There was no debate upon it, simply because it was generally approved or acquiesced in."

"There was no debate as to whether a declaration should be made favoring a reduction in tariff duties."

That the plank received careful consideration under two circumstances recalled by Senator WALSH clearly indicate:

"The draft tendered used the expression 'free tolls,' which had acquired a place in the literature of the subject, and which has been used frequently on this floor in the present debate."

"Some one suggested that the two words were contradictory of each other and the expression of doubtful propriety from a literary point of view."

"It was changed to read as we find it."

Thus the literary form of the declaration attributed to Senator O'GORMAN was changed. Senator WALSH makes no suggestion that Secretary BRYAN was concerned in this alteration. But that the Secretary read and studied the plank the Senator shows plainly when he recites that:

posed an amendment to it; and the convention adopted it.

Under the circumstances related by Senator WALSH, what becomes of Secretary BRYAN's artfully propounded suggestion that the convention was deceived by its committee? In what situation does the apparently authentic disclosure made by Senator WALSH leave the Secretary's phrases about concealment of the means to be employed in putting it into effect and the lack of care in its preparation? Where does this exposure of the committee proceedings leave Secretary BRYAN himself as a historian and a vigilant guardian of party doctrine?

The fact that Secretary BRYAN is now in the right as to the exemption of American coastwise shipping from toll payment at Panama is not involved in Secretary WALSH's contradiction of his statement as to the convention proceedings. The tolls exemption clause should be repealed.

### The Real Reasons.

In his address upon the Mexican situation in Carnegie Hall on Sunday President TAYLOR, in accounting for the fact that "the prospect of war does not awaken general popular enthusiasm," said that it might be due to a "growing love of peace as well as to the absence of those soul stirring issues which arouse warlike enthusiasm."

Our impression is that whether the love of peace for its own sake is growing among the American people or not—and we hope that it is—the reasons they lack enthusiasm for a war with Mexico are practical and not in the least sentimental or idealistic. Those reasons may be briefly stated. The American people have always believed that the policy of non-intervention was fundamentally sound, and that there should never have been a departure from it. They are of the opinion that a moral issue should not have been made out of General HUERTA's accession to the Presidency, and that Mr. WILSON would have been a much stronger position if he had cited the Diaz precedent of 1877, and given HUERTA a year to establish his government and qualify for recognition, if he could. The American people are aware that Mr. WILSON has not adhered to his policy of non-intervention in a spirit of strict neutrality, but has given countenance and aid to the Constitutionalists and has permitted friendly negotiations with General CARRANZA and with General VILLA, who has never been cleared of responsibility for the murder of BENTON. The American people cannot understand even now why the flag saluting incident at Tampico provoked Mr. WILSON to send the fleet to Vera Cruz and seize the custom house when outrages upon American citizens in Mexico were borne with diplomatic philosophy. That the occupation of any part of Vera Cruz was an act of war Americans generally believe, and they do not doubt that a salute of the flag at Tampico could have been obtained from General HUERTA. And finally they do not see how a war of great sacrifices can be escaped now, although they have some faint hope of the success of mediation, to which Mr. WILSON turned as a last resort.

For these reasons the American people feel no enthusiasm for another war with Mexico, and there is no "soul stirring" issue in it for them, however the Mexicans may feel about it as prospective defenders of their country. It may be added that the average American does not see why the United States should engage in an altruistic war of service to Mexico and Mexicans that might cost the United States thousands of the lives of her citizens and would certainly cost American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars, when the country is not in a prosperous condition and needs rest and opportunities for industrial restoration.

### The Defeat of Travers.

The elimination of JEROME TRAVERS in the first round of the contest for the British golf championship is a blow to the hopes of American lovers of the game. It was Mr. TRAVERS's misfortune, some may say, to meet a very strong opponent at the outset. True, but he might have met one in the semifinals and have been put out with the winning post almost in sight. Again it may be said that he would have had a better chance to win if the round had been at 36 holes instead of 18. Also true; but he might have been beaten worse at the longer distance.

All conjectures, all "ifs" and all "might have beens" are futile. TRAVERS is out, and the real hope of an American victory has received at least a distinct shock. "Chick" EVANS is left and so is the champion OUIMET. But the former is a brilliant uncertainty, who has too often missed the vital chance at the last moment. OUIMET won a victory little short of marvellous when he captured the open championship; but he lacks a record of steady and consistent golf.

If one of these should live through this tournament every one on this side would be glad; but it would not be the same sort of gladness as that which would have hailed a Travers victory, for this would have been an unquestionable triumph for tried and seasoned American golf.

### The Balkans After the Second War.

Had the recent Balkan struggle ended with the defeat of the Turks by the allied Christian States it would have missed its baleful preeminence among wars for reckless cruelty. All the worst excesses marked the second episode, the conflict between Bulgaria and all the other combatants. This is clearly shown in the report of the international commission of the Carnegie Peace Endowment in its report on the conduct of the two wars.

The story of the Turkish return to Adrianople and the villages of eastern Thrace reads like the imaginings of a demon gone insane. Fire, murder and rapine swept over the fated region and virtually exterminated the Christian population.

der was hardly less in degree, and worse in that it had a political purpose, the expulsion, extirpation or conversion to Hellenism of the entire Slav population. Bulgaria's treachery in anticipating the declaration of war by an armed attack on her late allies was bitterly repaid with massacre and plunder, with violations of flags of truce, and slaughter of the wounded, plunder and massacre of noncombatants. Serbia's cruelties were just one small grade below those of the Greeks.

After all, the troops returned to their capitals and dispersed to their homes with every demonstration of joy and triumph. The mourners of the dead were disregarded in the general exultation. But new problems in the Balkans have grown out of the old ones. There is the political difficulty created by the treaty of Bucharest, the artificial boundaries, the forced association of unfriendly peoples, the smarting wrongs, real or fancied, of Bulgaria. These have in them the seeds of still more bloody conflicts in the near future. Besides, the incorporation in both Serbia and Greece of large Bulgarian elements threatens internal trouble to both kingdoms, especially as brutal methods, foolishly aimed to compel assimilation, were adopted by both Governments while a state of war existed, and still more foolishly persisted in after peace was attained. The impoverishment, depopulation and moral shock to the districts ravaged, first by one army and then by another, also make against anything like a revival of prosperity or well being for many years.

Altogether it is a gloomy picture. It is appalling that such a flood of unnecessary disaster should willfully, in mere blind rage, have been added to the necessary cost of the wars. Most discouraging feature of all is the reflection that the result is indecisive, and most offensive to right feeling is the fact that the lame conclusion and future peril are not due to uncertainty on the part of the Balkan Governments. The new danger is due absolutely to the selfish interference of the great Powers, above all Italy and Austria, which have intentionally perpetuated trouble in the hope of profiting by it sooner or later.

The truly brave man has at last been found. FRANKLIN S. HILL stands up and says a good word for cigarettes.

Far more important than its bearing upon the fate of BECKER as an individual is the demonstration by some of his henchmen that the grafter and the crook cannot trust his "most trusted" adviser. The fatal spot in every criminal conspiracy is the potentiality of the man whose conscience or whose fears sooner or later bring him around to the side of the law.

The brothers ARRIETA have quarrelled with VILLA and left him—Mexico city despatch.

The bandit brothers have not left General VILLA, because they have not met him yet. As a new convert to civilized warfare the General's zeal in dealing with robbers and looters is said to be a terrible thing to witness. If the General's brothers do not come in with their followers and acknowledge his authority General VILLA will look them up when he has a day off and reclaim or exterminate them.

The Right Hon. WINSTON CHURCHILL feels elated no doubt because he looped the loop in an aeroplane six times over the Sheerness harbor on Sunday, but if the life of the First Lord of the Admiralty is valuable to the British navy and the country Mr. CHURCHILL's daredevil pranks are unwise. No one can imagine the Hon. JOSEPH DANIELS looping the loop even once.

The only creature I have not had the opportunity of studying in its native haunts is the rattlesnake. I long to meet one and hear its shrill rattle. Yet in all my tramping through the woods, North and South, I never have seen or heard one.—JOHN BURROUGHS.

If Mr. BURROUGHS will roam about the Ramapo Mountains for a couple of hot days next month, and rummage among the cliffs and rock piles, he will have his desire to meet and hear a rattlesnake fully gratified.

Let us hope they'll stop finding sonnets by KEATS or else hit on a better brand. Judging from some recent samples the gentle fame of ANONAS will be sadly dimmed if indiscreet worshippers keep on dragging from the obscurity in which he himself left them the by-blows of his genius.

The fateful consequences of war no one can anticipate. We went into the Cuban war in Cuba and came out 10,000 miles in the price of the books drawn out of the library during the past year 98 per cent. were fiction, although there is an admirable selection of non-fiction.

Let us say to women until at least a generation of education by experience has elapsed. Tory politicians please take notice.

Northampton, May 18.

### Teachers and Votes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Some amazing distortions of fact are circulated by the anti-feminists. Their national organ, the *May*, has published the following statement: "While 28,674 school teachers in New England have declared in favor of woman suffrage, a far larger number, 45,123 to be exact, have declared against it."

The only foundation for this story is that in old England the National Union of Teachers, by a vote of 45,123 to 28,674, declared at its recent annual conference the following noncommittal resolution: "That this conference is of opinion that the question of woman suffrage is outside the scope of the objects of the National Union of Teachers."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

DORCHESTER, MASS., MAY 18.

### Duty of Colorado Women.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Please accept my thanks for the excellent editorial article on equal suffrage in the Colorado situation. Not only have you done a public service in publishing the other side of the question, which most of the press has neglected, but you have "put it up to" women to be sensible and responsible, and try to prevent the recurrence of a deplorable situation. This seems to me a strong common sense and it is precisely what such an attitude in regard to anything that affects women and the women's movement.

New York, May 18.

### Advice to Certain Paraders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why don't you advise the "young ladies" parading in front of Canada's store to take positions as waitresses and chambermaids in private families, where they would get \$3.00 a week and board?

### ANANIAS?

Historical Doubts Concerning a Forebanded Burglar of Jerusalem.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I venture to suggest to the learned counsel for Ananias whose brief you publish to say that he is in court without a client and arguing a case that no one who never had an existence. Many conservative and even reverential critics and commentators on the Acts of the Apostles regard the story of Ananias and Sapphira, told in Chapter V, as a purely apocryphal interpolation made to compel the reluctant members of the community in later times promptly and fully to contribute their all to the common fund.

It has been very forcibly argued that such a burial as they are said to have received was impossible under either Roman or Jewish law. That two respectable and well-to-do persons should die as they are said to have died and be forthwith buried with no more ceremony than a couple of dogs could govern a city as happened in a city so strictly governed as Jerusalem under the Romans is a Roman parable without a legal investigation first had and without the protracted and ostentatious mourning for which the Jews and other Oriental peoples even to this day indulge.

My memory is that Harnack himself, who at one time denied the authenticity of the Acts but later changed his view and wrote part of the book, has recently, in a letter, doubted the genuineness of the story.

TENTH NEW JERSEY.

New York, May 18.

### OLD NEW YORK HOUSES.

The Hunt Mansion in the Bronx Was the Home of Joseph Rodman Drake.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Is the Hunt mansion in the Bronx, included in the list of thirty buildings in the pamphlet of the Bank of Manhattan Company mentioned in the editorial article on "Old Houses in Greater New York" in the *Sun* of May 17? According to the traditions of the neighborhood the old Hunt mansion was built about two hundred years ago. The original Hunt is said to have been an Englishman who purchased a vast tract of land from the Indians. The lower portion of the house was built of stone, to the payment of a tax on wooden houses. The upper part of the building, as well as a large ornamental octagonal tower, is constructed of wood.

Neighborhood chroniclers also say that Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet, died in the Hunt mansion, and that there or in the Tiffany house, still standing near Westchester avenue and Southern Boulevard, Drake wrote his beautiful elegy of his friend.

Drake was buried in the Hunt family cemetery, about a mile from the old mansion, and a tombstone indicates that the body of the poet was interred in a small adjacent plot of ground surrounding it. It has been purchased by the city and is now called Drake Park. BROOKLYN.

New York, May 18.

### A DEGREE FOR PANTHO.

An old soldier suggests Princeton Honors for the schoolmaster's friend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am an old soldier, and of course now with some experience in general affairs, which was gained by many years of responsibility and observation.

I am also a graduate of Yale, and mixing the soldier side of the question in the question, whatever that may be, in the case in point, I voted in favor of the thing for mankind, to be allowed through your columns to recommend to the trustees of Princeton University that it would be an appropriate time to honor the friend of the schoolmaster with the degree of doctor of laws, and be a graceful act to our distinguished President.

HIGH PRIVATE OF '61.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

### Tampico Vivas.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a newspaper account of the taking of Tampico which I read today the statement was made that the American troops rushed through the streets shouting "Viva Carranza" and "Viva Wilson."

Can this be a true account? If so, the American soldiers know more about what is going on at the White House than do the American people. I do not believe it.

JOHN DORY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A Boon and Broom for Cheap Fiction, a Boon and Broom for Reform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Women should have the ballot, merely as a matter of common fairness, but when they get it we must expect to see all manner of reform delayed by at least a quarter of a century. Those who argue that they will use their new found political power to further, for example, the interests of children defy experience.

Let us say to women until at least a generation of education by experience has elapsed. Tory politicians please take notice.

Northampton, May 18.

### A REVOLT IN YPRESUN LAND.

How a League of Rash Innovators Was Sternly Repressed.

Among the many sterling characteristics of the Ypresunian people, none is more conspicuous than their devotion to other folks' business. He is a poor Ypresunian who does not spend most of his time on his neighbor's affairs, not uncommonly at the cost of personal discomfort and loss.

Not only do the Ypresunians as individuals freely insert themselves into the businesses of their fellows but their government, which in form is a yepcauc, includes among its agencies many Bureaus of Meddling, and official Meddlers are found in every province and subdivision of Ypresun.

In the period when Dniwigb was chief executive of Ypresun, the System of Meddling had become so perfected that nobody was allowed to do anything in the way he preferred. Meddlers watched every act of reform, and a Ypresunian from the cradle to the grave, amending his plans and reforming his processes at every opportunity.

Thus a Ypresunian who wanted to begin the day with a cold plunge would find a uniformed Meddler in the bathroom who would order him to take a dry tub; Ypresunian youngsters sent by his mother to play a yepcauc at the dry grocer's would be directed by Meddlers to take home a piano scarf; a Ypresunian dandy on his way to an afternoon tea would be turned back and compelled by a Meddler to listen to a speech.

The Ypresunian people should have been completely happy under the beneficent administration of Dniwigb, carried on through the Meddlers, and they were while they were engaged in directing the movements of others. But no people is lacking in defective and anti-social individuals who refuse to accept the established order, and Ypresun was cursed with a faction of malcontents banded together in a secret society under the title of Senisubwuo Ruoyndim.

Attention was first attracted to the Senisubwuo Ruoyndim when it was observed by Dniwigb that some Ypresunians neglected to interfere with the conduct of their fellow citizens. Dniwigb at once made a long speech calling for an explanation of this unnatural evasion of duty. Dniwigb also directed all the judges to inquire into the behavior of the delinquents, and called to their aid thousands of volunteers from the loyal and patriotic citizenship of Ypresun.

Soon the existence of the Senisubwuo Ruoyndim was disclosed, and its fell purpose was revealed. It was learned that its members were drawn from all ranks of society, both Ypresunians and Wantits being enrolled in its lodge. It was proved beyond doubt that those associated in the society not only pledged themselves not to bother their heads about what others were doing but that they actually plotted to resist the Meddlers, private and official, in the performance of their duties.

Dniwigb, acting in his customary promptness when the extent and meaning of this dangerous movement were uncovered to him, he spoke continuously from early morning until far into the night himself, and he encouraged all loyal Ypresunians to follow his example. The number of Meddlers on duty was greatly increased, and their activities stimulated by his additional degree. Capable exponents of the doctrine of Meddling, carefully trained by Dniwigb himself and his most talkative advisers, were sent to argue with the chiefs of the Senisubwuo Ruoyndim to redeem them from their evil ways and to bring them to a realization of the enormity of their offence.

By these methods considerable numbers of the Ypresunians who had been led astray by the Senisubwuo Ruoyndim were won back to decent citizenship, but many were obdurate in their heresy. With them stern measures were used. Dniwigb employed all the resources of the penal and civil law for the punishment of these obstinate reformers, and the remotest parts of Ypresun. When captured they were locked in a dreadful prison called Gnis Gnis, a relic of the earliest days of Ypresun, long held to be unfit for human habitation. Here at first they were treated with a measure of kindness, being kept in solitary confinement. This proving in some cases ineffective in bringing them to a state of right thinking, the obstinate members of the Senisubwuo Ruoyndim were subjected to the treatment known as doubling up, being put into cells with other prisoners, the worst form of punishment allowed in Ypresunian penology.

These vigorous methods eventually took the heart out of the followers of the Senisubwuo Ruoyndim, and those who were the least determined to die in the cause until their death. Those who were stubborn were forced to flee the Ypresun, or were confined in Gnis Gnis for life.

After two years of constant oratory and unprecedented labors by the Meddlers Dniwigb was able to report that the bold and misguided men concerned in this assault on the Ypresunian civilization of Ypresun had recanted, fled from the country, or perished in confinement. A national feast being proclaimed the overjoyed Ypresunians celebrated with innumerable speeches their deliverance from the dangers that had threatened them, and the practice of Meddling was preserved for them and their descendants with all its vigor and beauty unimpaired.

"Kicking," the Condition Precedent of Personal Liberty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I am never done admiring the wisdom of the "Kicker" Philosophy. It is a most pronounced advocate of "kicking" especially excites my admiration. There is not the slightest doubt that a good "kicker" is worth his weight in gold. Unfortunately he is conspicuous by his absence in this community.

The average American seems to think that the only proper or at least safe place to "kick" is at the polls. But when he purchases a whole rear of paper to make particular note of it, is not never was and never will be built up by voting.

And no Anglonian, and particularly I am opposed to English class distinctions, but I will say this frankly, that the English have more personal liberty than any people in the world. Why? Because the individual Englishman is determined not to be imposed upon and is not afraid to "kick." Neither threats nor ridicule have any terrors for him when it is a question of his rights. Those who seek him, and hence he is the best served man among the nations.

ALCHOD.

New York, May 18.

### The Conscientious Man.

From the Boston Truth.

He tackled his job like a soldier. First struggled with pamphlets galore. Then purchased a whole rear of paper. And flung for two days or more.

He wrote down each possible debtor. (His conscience was big as a whale!) He listed the place that he lived in. He listed his wife's household allowance. And then his wife's household allowance. He listed the place that he lived in. He listed his wife's household allowance. And then his wife's household allowance.

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### SAY POLICE PENSIONS MAY BANKRUPT CITY

Foundation Managers Brand System Here as Impractical.

### RAPS SEVERAL COLLEGES

Failure of Flamboyant Catalogues to Give Financial Statements Criticized.

The pensions systems of the New York police and fire departments, the pensions of teachers in State and municipal establishments, and pensions systems in private business establishments all come in for analysis and criticism in the seventh annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, made public yesterday.

Accompanying this is a paper which goes after the college catalogue in very plain words in which it is said:

"It is not too much to say that if the 1,000 and more colleges of the country were judged upon the basis of literary excellence and the clearness and the honesty of their catalogues the showing would be an extremely embarrassing one."

The total endowment of the foundation is given as \$15,325,000 and the expenditures for the year 1913-14 as \$1,